

Strike Continues

College, Union to Meet Friday

Over 200 Attend Rally Wednesday

by Rebecca Waters

Barnard and District 65, Distributive Workers of America, agreed yesterday to meet for the first time since the Barnard clerical workers went on strike, Barnard labor lawyer, Joseph Parauda said today.

Though neither party is optimistic about what the meeting will produce each will meet with federal mediator, Carol Holter, on Friday morning in the offices of the Federal Mediating Services.

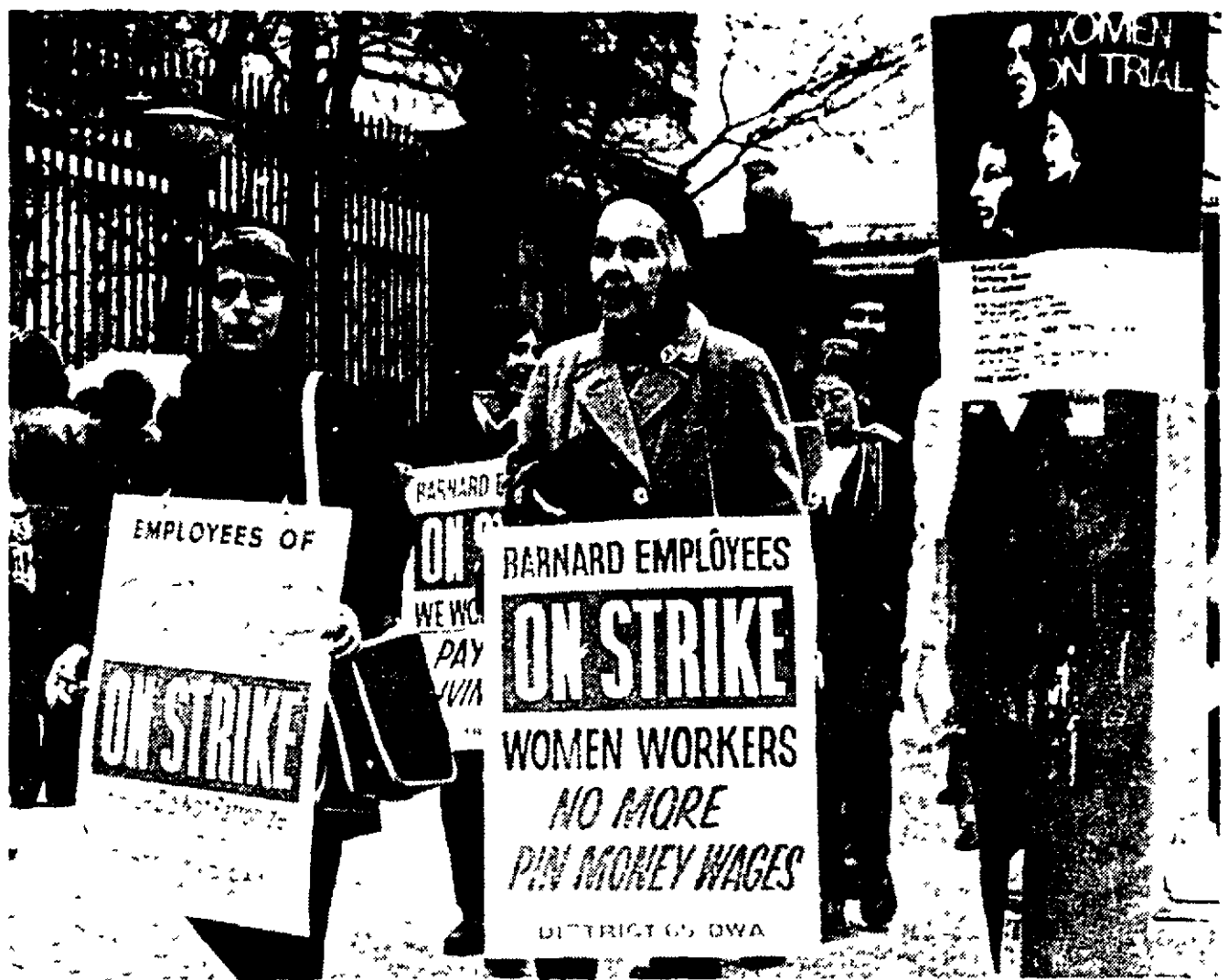
Barnard meanwhile is seeking an injunction against Local 264 of the Transport Workers Union to force the nearly 100 Barnard maintenance workers who have refused to cross picket lines to go back to

work. The union will appear in court today.

In other strike developments, Gloria Steinem, an editor of Ms. magazine and Barbara Buoncristiano of the Columbia Women's Affirmative Action Coalition and other representatives of feminist and labor organizations in the City addressed a rally of approximately 200 predominantly women strike supporters who joined pickets in front of Barnard Hall at noon yesterday.

Speakers at the rally stressed the importance of the Barnard strike to the feminist movement. Ms. Steinem characterized it as part of a wave of growing militancy and unionizing among

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Barnard workers, students picket outside main gate (photo by Tim Negris).

barnard bulletin

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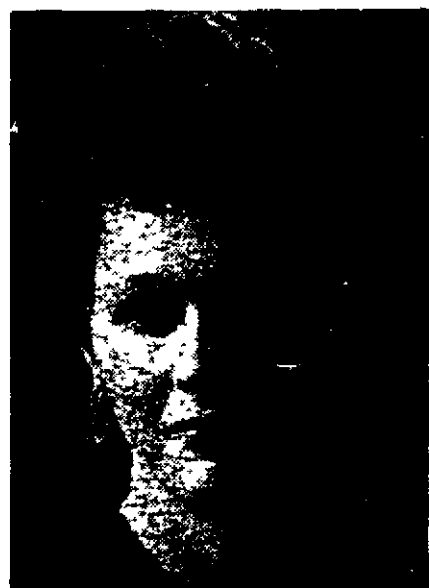
THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1974

Eleanor Elliott to Chair Barnard Board of Trustees

by Ellen Graff

At the December 12 meeting of the Trustees of Barnard College, Ms. Eleanor Elliott, Jr., of New York City, was elected Chairwoman of the Board. Ms. Elliott, the former Eleanor Thomas, has been a member of the Board since 1959 and succeeds Mr. Wallace S. Jones, who has served as chairman since 1967.

The new head of the Trustees, an alumna of the college, has a long history of service to Barnard. Under her guidance as chairwoman of the Trustee Committee on Development for the past 14 years, \$26,251,506 has been raised for the college including \$8,302,258 during the 1966-1969 Ford Foundation Matching Grant Drive. She has also been chairwoman of the



Eleanor Elliott

Barnard Alumnae Fund and is a former director of the Alumnae Association.

Ms. Elliott commented on her election, "If love of an institution qualifies one for leadership in it,

then I'm a good choice." In speaking for herself and other volunteer alumnae she continued, "I think we love it for some of the reasons other people might think are negative ones: its no-frills atmosphere and surroundings, its relative smallness, its lack of rah-rah spirit."

She described the Board members as "a very talented group, dedicated most of all, I

(Continued on page 2)

35 - Course Plan Passed by Faculty

COI Reaffirms Barnard Autonomy

by Nadine Feiler

At a meeting of the faculty on Monday, January 28, a resolution presented by the Committee on Instruction concerning Barnard's course system was overwhelmingly approved. The Committee proposed that 35 courses be required for the Barnard A.B. degree, an increase of 3 courses from the present 32-course system.

The new 35-course plan, unlike the present system, is not committed to a 5-year review, according to Dean of the Faculty, Leroy Breunig. Students who will be seniors next year will be unaffected by the change. The class of 1976 will have to complete 33 courses for the degree, the class of 1977 will have to complete 34, and beginning with next year's incoming freshmen, the 35-course system will take full effect. According to the new plan, transfer students will have to complete 18 courses at Barnard, which the Committee on Instruction feels is desirable, as Barnard is the degree-granting institution. Acceleration will be possible by one semester.

Dean Breunig, who is also chairperson of the Committee on Instruction, told BULLETIN on Tuesday that as a result of faculty and student questionnaires, which were largely opposed to a point system, the Committee unanimously rejected any return to such a system. They also rejected the status quo, the 32-course system, reasoning that, due to open access with Columbia and the greater number of 3-point courses taken by Barnard students, the Barnard degree could theoretically be fulfilled with 32 three-point courses, or 96 points vs. 124 points required for the Columbia A.B. Dean Breunig said the Committee was nonetheless in favor of "a reaffirmation of any course system versus a point system. The idea of a course plan being what we ourselves preferred—this became apparent from the questionnaires—we saw no reason to give up the course system simply because Columbia has a point system. We didn't feel any obligation simply because of our relationship with them." (Continued on page 2)

Tuition Hike Predicted

by Ellen McManus

President Martha Peterson announced last week that, according to tentative projections, there will be a \$150 tuition increase to go into effect next fall. The figure represents a five

percent increase which was necessitated, said Ms. Peterson, by a rise in the cost of living.

Both President Peterson and Forrest Abbott, Barnard Treasurer and Controller, denied that the \$150 increase was related to the demands of the striking clerical workers. Mr. Abbott confirmed that, "the increase is due to the increasing cost of living" and added that, "it won't really be enough to cover it."

In December, the Budget Review Committee met and agreed to an overall 6% increase in all salaries. This, in addition to increases in maintenance costs, paper and supplies, and dormitory costs, indicated a projected budget deficit of \$225,000 to \$300,000. "This is the estimated deficit," explained Ms. Peterson. "We must make revisions in the budget, for example we have still to make adjustments in each department's budget."

A tentative budget will be presented to the trustees at the February meeting. This budget will outline gross income and expenditures. In the next two months the details of the budget will be examined and the final budget will be submitted to the trustees for approval in March or April.

Mle., Barnard Plan Conference

by Vicki Leonard

Realistically speaking, four years of college is supposed to help you get you a job. Not everyone has to work, but those who do rely on that liberal arts degree as background. Generally speaking this theory works - if a student plans on graduate school, a B.A. is a must, but with rising costs of education, more and more students are deciding against grad school or at least putting it off for awhile. So the fact remains that colleges hand out the diplomas, but don't give enough ideas as to what can be done with them.

In light of this dilemma, Barnard has started two career oriented workshop programs to help students learn about different fields of interest, specifically aimed at women and working.

The first of the programs is a one-day career conference to be

held at Barnard on Saturday, February 23. The day will be sponsored jointly by the College and *Mademoiselle Magazine*. *Mademoiselle* has named it "A Day of How-to's" and the basic format will be a series of seminars with successful young women discussing their various professions. There will be sixteen workshops, covering fields from law and politics to environmental sciences. The day is to be one of practical information about the working world.

Ms. Lynn Stephens, Director of the Placement Office, is enthusiastic about the program. "Barnard itself no longer has the funds to do a program of this scope on its own, so when *Mademoiselle* approached us with the idea of a cooperated venture it was great."

Also new this year is a program called "After Barnard

What?" It is sponsored by the Placement Office, the pre-professional advisor, Esther Rowland, and the Women's Center. It is a series of workshops on post-graduate plans, held on Wednesday afternoons at the Women's Center. The purpose of these workshops is basically to hold weekly sessions in response to the kind of future plans students have questions about. One advantage of a program of this type is its freedom; it can really be almost anything anybody wants in a career field.

Jane Gould of the Women's Center feels that "It's important for students to be able to talk with other people about their problems and questions concerning what they want to do after college."

She continued, "The best thing we at Barnard can do is to help (Continued on page 2)

College, Union to Meet . . .

(Continued from page 1)

women workers which is occurring across the United States, comparable in size and importance to the union organizing which took place in this country in the 1930's.

Congratulating the women at Barnard for their courage in coming out on strike, Ms. Steinem said, "It is hard for women to shout for their own rights when they have been taught to only shout for everyone else's for so long.

"It is clear that we have a very effective caste system in this country," Ms. Steinem continued, "when 94% of the people who earn over \$10,000 a year are white men. That leaves women of all races - 53% of the population - and third world men with 6% of the pie."

Ms. Steinem stressed the need for women students to support the Barnard strikers saying that although Barnard students don't expect to be typists because of their education, "spiritually speaking we are all typists."

Stating that Barnard as a College was a worthwhile and "moral" institution and that "we care about its morality, it cannot continue to work off the back of its laborers."

Ms. Buonerisiano said that Barnard must maintain its integrity as a women's institution and not yield to pressure from Columbia to take a hard line against the union.

Women who joined the picket line at noon included women from the Women Office Workers, the National Organization of Women, the National Black Feminist Organization, Women's Nation Political Caucus, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Teachers College Employees Association, Jewish Theological Seminary and members of union 1199.

The strike against the College by the 65-70 clerical workers began on Monday morning after two wage proposals made by the mediator, Ms. Holter (the first on January 18 and the second on January 23) were rejected by the union membership. District 65 did not recommend the wage proposals to its membership when it presented the proposals to them.

Both the College and the union are eager to reopen negotiating sessions. Mr. Parauda said that he could not predict what would happen at the Friday meeting. He said that at the time of the first wage proposal had the membership of the union accepted the proposal it would have been very difficult for the college not to agree. Union organizer, Sue Costello, said Wednesday night, "we would be very pleased to see a real proposal come out of this meeting on Friday but we are not optimistic. The college is playing with us."

According to Mr. Parauda the College is seeking an injunction

against the TWU, Local 284 on the grounds of breach of contract because of a no strike clause in their contract which went into effect July 1 1972 and expires on June 30, 1974. Union officials say that no breach has occurred.

Although the union has not asked students to boycott their classes they are calling for student support on the picket lines as they must picket for twelve hours a day. In a meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee to Support the Strike on Tuesday night attended by approximately 50 students and other strike supporters the union suggested that students join picket lines and canvass their dorms and classes.

According to Ms. Costello the attitude of the strikers is improving every day. "There is real solidarity on the picket lines and the women are getting militant and proud and a real feel for being unionists."

Ms. Margaret Lowe, Barnard Director of Personnel, maintained yesterday that all College services are continuing and that no major problems have occurred because of the strike.

Union organizers said that 90% of the membership was supporting the strike while the College maintains that as of yesterday 30% of the clerical workers had gone back to work.

Course Plan . . .

(Continued from page 1)

The 32-course plan now in effect was adopted in 1966 with a proviso for a review after 5 years. In 1971, a subcommittee was appointed to re-examine the merits of the 32-course system, and recommended to the faculty that Barnard change to a modified version of the point system used by Columbia. According to this proposal, Barnard courses would normally be assigned 4 points each and the A.B. degree would still be fulfilled by 32 courses. The faculty rejected this plan in April, 1972. The Committee considered this plan again only briefly. Dean Breunig cited problems which would evolve from a differing educational philosophy between the two institutions. The Columbia point system is based on contact hours. "If we had gone to a point

system, we wouldn't necessarily compute points on the basis of contact hours. We feel a course that meets 3 times a week and has a heavy reading load might be worth 4 points. Evaluation of courses in such a mechanical way as number of contact hours seemed artificial to (the Committee)."

As for the reasons behind the modification of Barnard's course system, Dean Breunig told BULLETIN: "It is totally false that it is for financial reasons. The exchange between Barnard and Columbia has nothing to do with points." The rate of exchange is based on the proportion of Barnard students to Columbia students in a given course. If one-third of the students registered for a Barnard course are "visiting" from Columbia, then Columbia is responsible for one-third of the salary and benefit costs for that particular course. The Committee's reason for the new course requirement is essentially academic. Dean Breunig assured BULLETIN that while "we on the Committee don't think it isn't a valuable degree, the Barnard A.B. can be interpreted as such as soon as you start thinking in terms of points such as Columbia uses."

Dean Breunig did not foresee any problems or inequities with cross-listing for Columbia students, pointing out that many Barnard courses are already designated as 4 or 5 points in the Columbia catalogue, such as History 37 (4 points) and Biology 6 (5 points).

Noting that a number of colleges employ a course system Dean Breunig told BULLETIN: "Our hope is that Columbia will eventually adopt the course system."

Mile. . . .

(Continued from page 1)

our women understand what the working world is all about so they'll be best equipped for it."

Perhaps not enough students take advantage of these workshops. Ms. Stephens thinks many may avoid them because they don't want to face the fact that they have to get a job. She said, "It's really too bad that people avoid them, since they really limit their options." But the programs do exist for those who want to take advantage of them. Their success cannot really be judged by numbers. Ms. Gould summed it up by saying: "I would consider the programs a success if they helped a few feel at ease about their future in whatever direction they choose."

Eleanor Elliott . . .

(Continued from page 1)

think, to preserving the high academic quality Barnard is famous for."

She stated, "I'm glad the Board chose a woman. It seems right for Barnard today. The only other chairwoman was Helen Reid."

Ms. Elliott understands well that "the problems are enormous". However, the enthusiasm and stamina with which she is taking on the new post is reflected in her words concerning the work she has done for Barnard, "... it's been fun so far and I'm looking forward to lots more."

Ms. Elliott is involved in other activities besides those related to Barnard and has a professional career that began at *Vogue Magazine* where she was a staff writer and later Associate Editor. In 1952 she was Assistant Director, Research and Speech Writing Division, New York Republican State Committee and after that served as social secretary to the Secretary of State and Mrs. John Foster Dulles in Washington. She has been a contributing editor to *Glamour Magazine* and is the author of the "Glamour Magazine Party Book."

Ms. Elliott is the wife of John Elliott, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Ogilvy and Mather, Inc. Commenting on his six-year

chairmanship, Mr. Jones said that he very much enjoyed being head of the board but noted the need for fresh viewpoints. He praised his successor for her dedication to Barnard and for the hard work she has done.

The Board also has a new member. She is Helene Finklestein Kaplan, a Barnard alumna and a lawyer for Emil Kobrin, Klein and Garbus. Ms. Kaplan has served as the

Treasurer of the Federal Bar Council and has been a member of the Steering Committee for Lawyers for McGovern, in addition to her involvement in Barnard activities.

Other officers of the Barnard Board were elected at the meeting. They are Francis Plimpton and Robert Hoguet, Vice-Chairmen; Forrest Abbott, Treasurer; and Ms. Nancy Cook, Clerk, all of New York City.

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Women's Center Schedules Spring Conference

by Allison G. Kassig

Two non-credit evening courses and a conference entitled *The Scholar and the Feminist* are among the spring semester offerings from the Women's Center.

The two courses (tuition \$50 each) are *Women and Freedom*, which examines the issues and choices in women's lives through the writings of Simone de Beauvoir and Iris Murdoch, and *Our Voices/Ourselves*, an exploratory writing workshop to help women develop their own writing voices. According to Jane Gould, '40, director of the Women's Center, people have been more interested so far in registering for the latter workshop.

The one-day conference, scheduled for May, is being made possible by a grant of \$5000 from the Helena Rubenstein Foundation. Women scholars will present papers on their research within the context of certain fundamental questions on the impact of feminism on their scholarship. The Center regards this as a first step in a three-year program (which will depend on outside funding) whose ultimate aim "will be to encourage the application of new research methods, to further interdisciplinary scholarship, and to provide access to the sophisticated training normally acquired in Ph.D. programs but presently unavoidable in women's studies."

A loan fund is also being planned with money donated to the Center by the class of '72, supplemented with the proceeds from a film festival to be held this spring. "We would like to be prepared to lend a student enough money to have an abortion. When students realize this isn't going to be operated by a rigid bureaucracy and that it's for their own benefit, I think they'd pay us back. We'll operate on trust," Ms. Gould told BULLETIN.

college about \$300,000, the income from which provides a significant part of the Center's budget.

The search committee which chose Ms. Gould as director was changed to a charter commission by President Peterson. "She was very smart," said Ms. Gould, "because she felt it (drawing up a charter) would force us to crystallize our thinking on the Women's Center and what our priorities were." From the Charter: "It (the Center) endeavors to foster a heightened sense of women's identity to the end that women may be free to cultivate their interests and talents and realize their potential as fully creative and contributing human beings. To encourage the open sharing of knowledge and experience, it seeks to increase ties among diverse groups of women. Its further aim is to create an atmosphere and develop programs which will invest women with confidence and a sense of purpose. The Center welcomes the cooperation of all—men and women—who are in sympathy with its aims."

The Charter says, "serving the College at large, the Women's Center is directly responsible to Barnard's President and Board of Trustees. It is governed by an Executive Committee which is its policy-making body. Representing the four major constituencies of the Center, the Committee is composed of three students, three faculty members, three alumnae and three administrative staff members." Ms. Gould noted, "We're really more autonomous than any other department... Last year the most positive thing was that the Executive Committee worked together. There was such a strong feeling of esprit de corps. We had many different shadings of opinion but had the exciting feeling of being in on something new."

With the help and en-



Jane Gould, Director of Women's Center and Assistant Professor of English Catherine Stimpson.

the library came to realize we had an important body of information. Now there's a duplicate catalog of our cards in the library."

Some of these materials, along with many others, were cataloged in the first comprehensive bibliography of works on women, *Women's Work and Women's Studies 1971*, with 162 pages. The second annual edition, with over 200 pages covering works on women published in 1972, has just been completed.

The Center has gradually compiled and updated a file with information on health care and counseling, legal aid and other women's centers and services for women. Out of this file grew *HELP: A Resource Booklet for Women*. "We originally published it for Barnard alumnae clubs throughout the country so they'd know what's going on... then people called up asking what to read so we made up a reading list (which is available free of charge in the Women's Center.) Some news service picked it up and people started sending for it so we had to keep it up. I feel a little like God telling people what to read and I really don't like it." Also available on a shelf right inside the door of the Women's Center is a listing of Women's Studies courses at Barnard.

The bibliography has paid for itself, as did a conference held here last year in conjunction with women's groups from seven other colleges, which was attended by over 900 women. As Ms. Gould said in her 1972-1973 "Report to the President," entitled *Women Learn from Women*, the conference represented the joint efforts of a small group of women, most of whom were teaching women's studies courses and who spent many months planning a conference where women from different backgrounds, points of view, and experience could meet together, share knowledge and experience, and learn from one another. Each group organized and presented at least one of the twelve workshops dealing with provocative questions raised by the Women's movement.

The very day BULLETIN interviewed Ms. Gould, a woman had called, asking if a similar conference were to be given this year (it will not be). She told Ms.

Gould the conference had changed her life by spurring her to go back to school. "There's still so much good feeling about the women's movement," remarked Ms. Gould. While BULLETIN was in Ms. Gould's office, two students (one male, one female) came in to get some advice on who could aid them in getting tenure for a woman faculty member in the University. A woman came in to register for the non-credit writer's workshop course and another woman called for information about women's situations in getting health insurance.

Ms. Gould and Mary Wexford, administrative coordinator of the

student group and as such they can get into all kinds of positions that would be inappropriate to us, because of our tax exempt status, for example, they can take stands on political issues, and this strike and the abortion law."

Ms. Gould notes that the three students on the executive Committee, Anne Caplan-Weltman, Allegra Haynes, and Liz Neiditz, who "really care and are all very different were really disappointed when they wrote this and stuffed it in students' mailboxes and nothing really happened." Ms. Gould wrote in her "Report to the President" that "we sense that for students the Center can provide a sense of

*"It's when you get out and start working
on a degree or job that you come
across attitudes which are still
pretty traditional... it's there the
Women's Center has some meaning."*



Staff and visitors working in Women's Center (photo by Marian Louis).

According to its charter, completed and accepted this fall, the "underlying aim (of the Center) is to assure that women can live and work in dignity, autonomy and equality." The Charter says, "to affirm its traditional commitment to educate women in the changing context of its closer relationship with Columbia, Barnard in 1971 established a Women's Center." Around that time Helen Rogers Reid, '03, died, leaving the

couragement of Myra Ast Josephs, '28, the Center gradually accumulated a body of articles and clippings on women. "At first," Ms. Gould said, "the library took a position that a lot of this stuff was ephemeral and they didn't want to bother with it. So we set up our own system and headings and made file boxes. We found that we were getting a gold mine of information. Through the year what was interesting was that

Center handle 510 such varied requests for help and information per day, "some from countries as far away as Ecuador, Lebanon and Sweden." People also come to the Center to use its resources personally. In addition to a book shelf and the clippings file the center has a rack of current publications, by and for women (they subscribe to 35) and comfortable chairs for reading. As it says in the information sheet put out by the three student members of the Executive Committee, "you can use the Center to do research for papers on women's topics, to obtain information on almost any related issue, or you can come to the Center simply to read, browse or meet people. The door is always open and coffee is provided."

Ms. Gould noted that, "people got confused between us and the Women's Collective because we got involved in the health services issue last year. We tried to serve as a general moderator. The Women's Collective is a

continuity between their present strivings and future fulfillment." She noted, however, that "it's very interesting that many students are not so interested in the Center... Our greatest strength is with our young alumnae. They seem to think this is a place that's important. It's when you get out and start working on a degree or job that you come across attitudes which are still pretty traditional and it's there the Women's Center has some meaning. More young women find when they get out (of Barnard) it's like bumping your head against a ceiling. They're not prepared for it."

"I think there will be a need for this (the Center). Women's consciousness is being raised and that's just high-lighting what has to be done... I don't want to sound like an empire builder but women are going to expect more, and that's healthy, but we need to help them. I think we'll become more important as women's level of frustration grows."

Barnard Bulletin

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We're All Typists

It is recorded in histories of the labor movement that in the 1930's Barnard College held summer session courses on labor organizing for immigrant women. Unbelievable as it may seem, Barnard once helped minority women to unionize their shops. Although Barnard was then, as it is now, an elitist institution, it seems that at least once in its history it had some concern for working women and for establishing relations with the world outside the College.

The current policies of the College, however, seem aimed at undermining any good relations with the working community the College might once have had. Certainly the actions of the administration directly contradict what they profess to believe and practice. While assuring students that the projected tuition increase is only to cover the rise in the cost of living, Barnard denies its employees a salary increase that will even meet the cost of living. While calling itself a feminist institution, Barnard refuses to grant its employees services that are basic to a feminist outlook: a day care center, sufficient maternity leaves, and a salary that could be considered more than "pin money." While repeatedly declaring its autonomy, Barnard allows itself to be pressured by Columbia into taking a hard line on union demands; demands which might reasonably be met by Barnard would not seem so reasonable to the University, which employs hundreds of potential District 65 workers.

All of these contradictions stem from the elitist attitudes that are basic to any labor-management struggle where class lines are clearly drawn. However, in a workers' strike against a college or university, there is another element which does not clearly belong in one class or the other - the students. They are neither labor nor management nor, as the administration would like us to believe, consumers. Particularly at Barnard, which is structured to educate its students for ruling class positions, the role of students in the labor-management struggle should be more clearly defined.

A college administration instills and encourages in students an elitist attitude which effectively prevents students from identifying with mere clerical or maintenance workers. Barnard, particularly, encourages its "girls" to believe that they will someday be administrators themselves, with five figure salaries - not typists who must worry about hourly or weekly wages.

Many Barnard students believe that once they have their Barnard degrees, the world of exciting careers is opened to them. While a few Barnard graduates do manage to struggle to the "top" in this man's world, Gloria Steinem's statement that "spiritually, we're all typists" is closer to the truth. Most women, whether they graduate from Barnard or never finish high school, will have boring or subordinate jobs and will always be paid "pin money" whether they are supporting themselves or an entire family.

Yet most students, encouraged by Barnard, persist in believing that the workers' struggle has nothing to do with them. A Barnard student was overheard in an elevator to say, regarding the strike, "Three dollars an hour? What's wrong with that? It's more than I ever made." The smugness of this statement stems from the fact that most Barnard students are thinking in terms of summer or part-time jobs. They firmly believe they will be out of that field as soon as they graduate and get "real" jobs.

Although all Barnard students call themselves feminists, many hold the clearly anti-feminist belief that "liberation" means personal success measured by male standards in a male institution. And they believe that a Barnard degree is their insurance of this success.

The elitism and naivete of this belief would be funny if it were not so frightening or, in the present situation, so perilous to the fates of sixty women—the striking Barnard clerical workers. The elitism of Barnard students has led to student scabs, students who believe they are not scabbing if they work for free, and students who direct at the strikers their anger over strike-related inconveniences.

BULLETIN wishes to remind students that if they make things easier for the administration by doing union work, the College can hold out forever against the union. They should realize that anger and frustration over inconveniences imposed by the strike are futile unless directed—by students and parents—against the administration.



Graciela Torino, Teresa Mreule and Judi Pizarro, Satoru Shimazaki, and live vulture in Laura Foreman's still life to be presented as part of the Dance Uptown's thirteenth series in the Barnard Gym, January 31, February 1 and 2 at 8 p.m. (photo by Oleaga).

Cops Call BHR Security Nightmare

The security at Barnard must be improved. Not just a guarantee that the Reid desk will be guarded more carefully, but some real protection and insurance against theft. As it stands now, we have no such protection. Despite the fact that three of the college catalogues describe their security, Barnard is simply our landlord and the students Barnard's tenants. It has as much obligation to our protection as would any other landlord, so that any burglary

afford to pay her back. Though we have since tried to explain this to Ms. Zadra (head of BHR), Ms. Laughton (head of residence), and Ms. Moorman (Assistant to the President) all three have so far informed us that based on the residence agreement, Barnard is not responsible for our loss. You could again say that they are completely within their legal rights, but I wonder whether you WOULD say that if you were in this student's position. The point is she never had the chance to be insured, and Barnard should not hold her to something so obviously irrelevant.

open what used to be a friend of their's room, all the locks in BHR should be changed.

Now I realize what I am asking for is a lot. To change the locks and transoms on all the doors in BHR would be a costly, not to mention, timely, repair. But when Barnard states in its residence contract: "The College accepts no responsibility for loss or damage to possessions and suggests that the student-insure personal possessions against loss, damage or destruction through fire, theft or the elements" and then talks about "Security", one assumes that if a student is burglarized, it is the fault of the student since the college has provided ample security. But when in a case such as BHR when it is obvious to all the students who live there that the security is not only insufficient but HORRENDOUS, well then I see no reason why the student should feel she must honor her part of the agreement. Barnard has not honored theirs. My suggestion to Barnard, therefore, is this: So that you are able HONESTLY to honor your part of the residence agreement, and avoid the risk of being accused of negligence, replace the transoms, change the locks, better your security! That way people like me would have no case, and we'd be off your backs once and for all.

—Debbie J. Lewis

77

Opinion

that occurs within the dorms is the sole responsibility of the student involved who, in the college's opinion, should be insured. Although this is entirely legal, I doubt whether it is fair, for reasons I shall begin to list below.

First, what about the poor students who go to Barnard and live in the college dorms? It is a well known fact that poor students can no better afford insurance than they can the full tuition of attending Barnard. What are they to do when they are burglarized? As was my case, I borrowed a typewriter from such a student and it was stolen from my room. Now she is in a bind because her family could not afford insurance and I cannot

Second, the burglars broke into my room by pushing out the transom, which was held shut by two small nails. When the Police Department came to take the fingerprints off the transom, they said that BHR was an example of "nightmare security", and that the burglar had at least five other avenues of entry open to him besides the one he used. Since the Police Department is not affiliated with Barnard, its impression of their security is totally impartial. The point, once more, is that transoms, aside from being a fire hazard, should be illegal. And, when a dorm like BHR has been around for as many years as Barnard, there must be countless keys to the Brooks and Hewitt doors. (Reid was built in 1959) To insure against anyone being able to



BULLETIN wants to join You. Staff meetings Thursday afternoons from 1 to 3 in 107 McIntosh

Navasky Speaks At Thursday Noon

by Kate Chambers

Lest all future literary and journalistic geniuses perish unheard and unseen, Victor Navasky comes to Barnard Thursday Noon, January 31, to quell the rumor that it is impossible to get a book, article or news summary published. Mr. Navasky currently co-edits the *New York Times Sunday Magazine*, and writes a bi-monthly column in the *New York Times Book Review* on various aspects of the book publishing business. His column, entitled "In Cold Print" concerns such subjects as why books are published, censorship, salaries of publishers, and royalties received both by the author and the company.

Mr. Navasky, a native New Yorker, has been involved with the publishing business since his graduation from Yale Law School, (he attended Swarthmore College as an undergraduate). In 1957, he co-established and co-edited a magazine of political satire, *The Monicle*. He has written numerous free-lance articles and a book entitled *Kennedy Justice* which concerns federal agencies of law enforcement during the Kennedy administration.

Kennedy Justice was nominated for the National Book Award in 1972 but was narrowly defeated by the *Last Whole Earth Catalogue*. Mr. Navasky is currently at work on a novel about the Hollywood Black List during the "Red Scare" of the 1950s.

"On Publishing" is the topic Mr. Navasky has chosen for his Thursday Noon presentation. He plans to speak specifically about magazine publishing, but will answer questions concerning any aspect of the publishing business.

Thursday noon, February 7 will present Essie Murph, Superintendent, New York City Correctional Institution for Women. She will speak on "Questions and Answers on Correctional Institutions."

Thursday noon meetings are held in the College Parlor on the third floor of Barnard Hall. Admission to the lecture is free and a lunch is served for one dollar.

Other scheduled speakers are poet Arthur Gregor, February 14; film writer Walter Bernstein, February 21; and Jean Blackwell Hutson, chief of the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, February 28.

Dance Uptown Opens 13th Series

by Page Jackson

The spring semester has just begun, you're overloaded with work already, and yet you still want to see some dance. In addition to those obscure "two-or-three-nights-only" concerts which seem to proliferate eternally in this city, both the New York City Ballet and American Ballet Theatre are continuing their winter seasons. Obviously, there's a lot to see but you can't see it all. Where should you go?

I would recommend Dance Uptown—which just opened its thirteenth series of concerts last Thursday evening—for several reasons. Located in the Barnard Gymnasium, it has to be the concert nearest you. And at \$1.50 a ticket (\$2.50 for those without a CUID), it's bound to be the least expensive. (I would have said cheapest, but I don't think that adjective appropriate.)

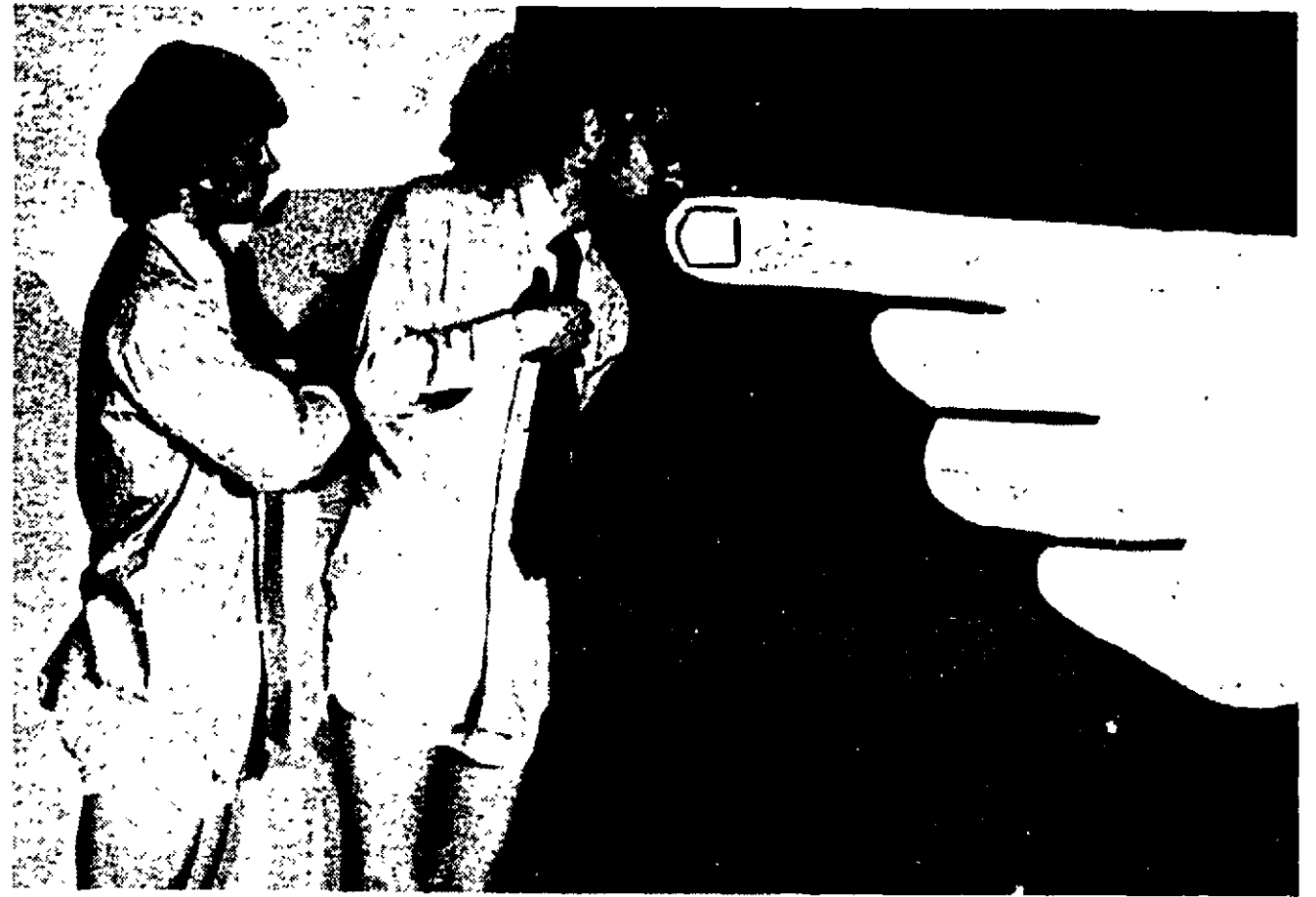
Economics aside, there is also the excitement of watching lesser-known companies performing an avant-garde repertoire. A Dance Uptown concert is always an artistically adventurous evening. This year's Program I, which ran last week, proved no exception. Three different dance companies each presented a work apiece.

Thursday evening began with The Dan Cetrone Galaxy Dance Company in a premiere entitled *Excerpts*. I found Sandra Neel's choreography somewhat disconcerting because I didn't think her approach clear enough. She seemed to be making an attempt at being evocative without defining what she was trying to evoke. Also, her plotless pitting of solo dancers against each other and against groups lacked the athletic lyricism needed to make the piece work as more than an exercise. Perhaps when the company achieves a better performance technique, the piece will succeed a little better.

Next came The Multigravitational Group which is composed of dancers who perform suspended in space.

They do this by means of harnesses and ladders hung by rope from a gigantic metal frame. If this doesn't sound like your everyday dance concert, it's not. But dance it definitely is. And dancers they definitely are. Arabesques on tightropes require technique, too. By giving into and using the pull of gravity, they refute the balletomane's demand for denial of weight. Still it is not all that heavy, they twist and turn and bounce slowly and beautifully. (It's a lot more subtle than it sounds.) I'd also like to note that the music by Terence Thomas was one of the most peaceful electronic scores I've ever heard. Actually, I could have gone to sleep immediately after their work, *Sure Was*, and I mean that in the nicest way. A soothing, restful piece is no mean achievement these days.

The final portion of the program was given over to the



Jim Nugent and Jeff Fisch in 'Strip Tease' by Slawomir Mrozek in the James Room today at noon and 8 p.m. and tomorrow and Saturday at 8 p.m. (photo by Gerry Goodstein).

Barnard Theater Company

'Strip Tease': Apocalyptic Vision

by Daphne Merkin

I had the good fortune to drop in on the dress rehearsal of the Barnard Theater Company's current studio production which includes a short play (40 minutes), "Strip Tease," and two

very short "puppet shows," "U Two," and "The Return of Spring." (10 minutes)

"Strip Tease" is written by Slawomir Mrozek, and is translated by Lola Gruenthal. Mrozek is Poland's leading playwright, though his only success here has been "Tango."

Its title is the play's own best interpretation: it is, in fact, a strip tease. The play doesn't begin so much as it erupts; there is an ominous buzzing sound and two men come rushing in, collide, and sprawl on the floor. Attache cases and eye-glasses go flying. Mr. One and Mr. Two, well-shaven businessmen that they are, angrily denounce each other for upsetting their carefully-planned schedules. They both sit down, momentarily shaken, and Mr. One begins intoning the importance of "personal dignity" and a jumbled existential version of freedom. Mr. Two does not care to expound his personal philosophy and is about to leave when the doors close. An enormous white hand emerges with an extended index finger that takes turns pointing at and intimidating Mr. One and Mr. Two. The man of action attempts to satisfy the Hand by offering it his clothes, first shoes, then belt, finally his pants. The intellectual

has no choice but to follow suit, rationalizing all the while that his "potential of freedom remains unchanged." Disgusted with his (Mr. One's) qualifications and explanations, Mr. Two yells, "You're in good shape with your inner freedom. You're losing your pants!"

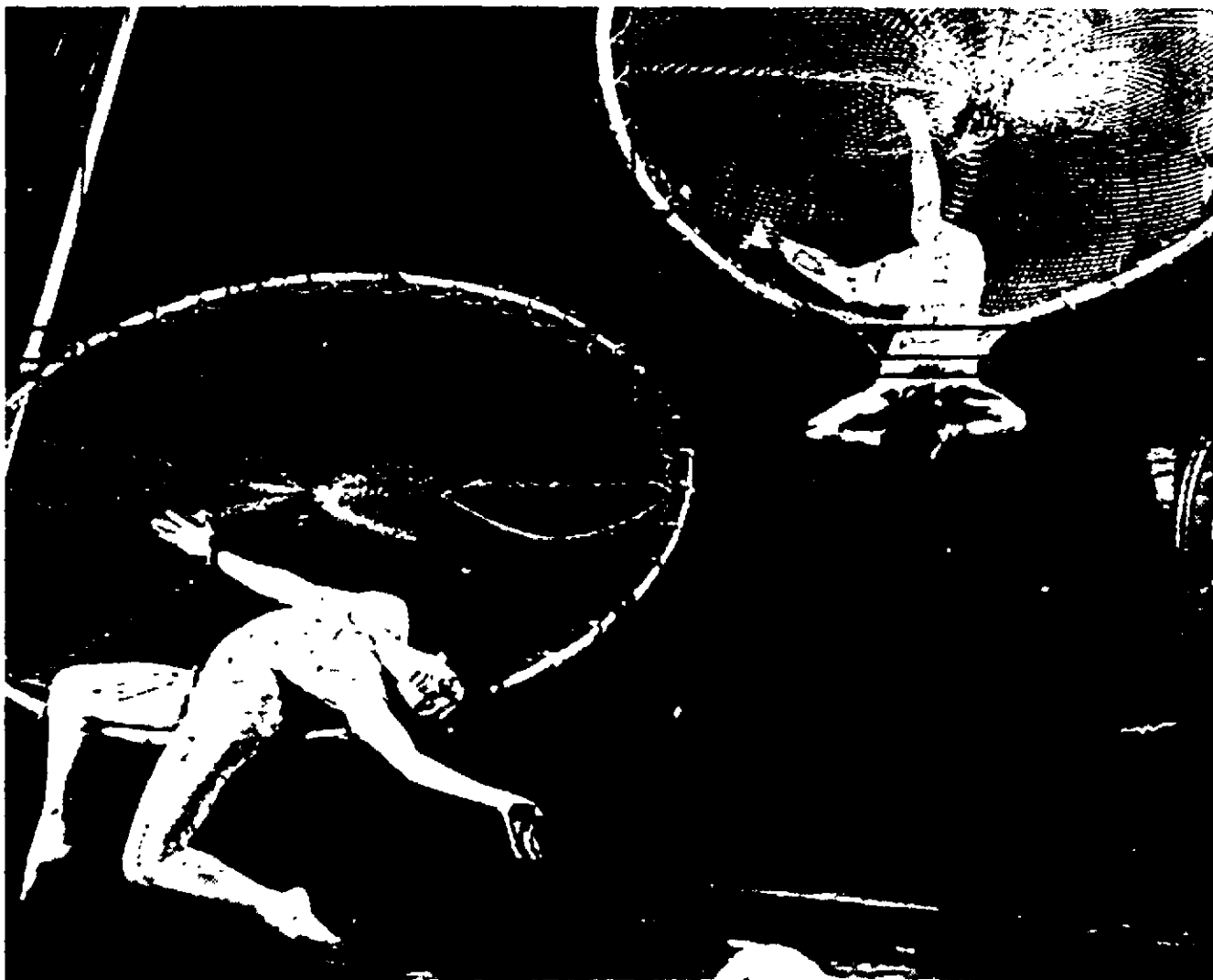
The pragmatist continues to try out new ways of appeasing the Hand—"we apologize for walking... for going ahead." The intellectual joins in, bemoaning, "If only we had flowers." But nothing will avail. They get rid of one hand only to be indicted by another. Of course, "there are always two." Finally they are blinded, reduced to a final submissive state, scrambling wildly on the floor for the last remnants of their civilization, their normality: "Our brief cases, our brief cases—come on, there's no time."

The tone of "Strip Tease" is double-edged, always comic and always sinister; the two elements are masterfully played off against each other, so that we are never sure whether we may laugh safely. The play's implications can be as varied as its audience. I saw it as applicable particularly to the issue of modern detachment through political ideologizing—insisting on ignorance right down to the painful end (the examples that come to mind are boundless—the Holocaust, Vietnam, etc.)—and also as an illustration of a common moral response to extreme conditions. "Worst of all is this lack of assurance," as one character so aptly put it.

"Strip Tease" is expertly directed by Karen Lee Akamine; stage manager is Ellen Savette. The costumes are by Terry Spiegel, and the technician—whose effects are most professional—is Fred Akamine. Mr. One is played by Jeffrey Fisch, a senior in Columbia, and Jim Nugent, a sophomore in Columbia, plays Mr. Two; both are excellent.

The puppet show that follows provides a light-hearted yet provocative balance to the apocalyptic bewilderment of "Strip Tease." A cheery, friendly atmosphere—just the kind you'd expect from a puppet show—is established immediately when a colorful snail-like puppet crawls out, humming to himself, just barely taking enough notice of us to flip over the card announcing "Danaberry Puppets" and read out the title of the first skit, "U

(Continued on page 8)



Multigravitational Experiment Group of last week's Dance Uptown program

Sylvia Prozan: Broadcasting Law Student

by Judy Voelker

"In keeping with its tradition, Barnard is concerned with the problems and potentialities of women today."

"New York is intensely cosmopolitan and contact with its life for a short time during the impressionableness of youth is in itself a liberal education."

Such quotations as these are often found in the Barnard catalogue and other college public relations material. The following interview is the first of a series of articles which attempt to discern if a Barnard education is unique and what

my career as a summer replacement for NBC Cleveland and then applied for a transfer to NBC in New York City where I became a secretary-production assistant in Robert Sarnoff's office," she explained.

Ms. Prozan has come a long way from her first days in television in New York City and her return to Cleveland, where she was promoted to "weathergirl" on the local news broadcast. She speaks of her experiences with ease and one can see that she has full confidence in herself. Ms. Prozan is articulate and has a pleasantly modulated voice which can add to one's visual stereotype of newscaster. In the fifties she was also a hostess for a nightly variety show, and in New Mexico, Ms. Prozan worked with public affairs programs.

Later, in San Francisco, Ms. Prozan was a regular on the program, "World Press." She was the only member of the panel who was not a university professor. "The format of the program included interviewing such people as Governor Ronald Reagan, Ralph Nader, and the then-current Israeli Ambassador, Ralph Nader was probably the most difficult person that I ever interviewed. He answers questions in short, curt statements and rarely relaxes completely. Governor Reagan is definitely the most professional in the sense that many advance men arrived at the studio to check security, and when the Governor arrived, he was perfectly groomed," Ms. Prozan remembered.

In 1968, Ms. Prozan became a full-time newscaster in San Jose. "I have had some of my most rewarding moments and memorable experiences these past few years," she said. "For instance, I covered the entire Angela Davis trial on a day-to-day basis for the station and I also initiated a consumer affairs-oriented program called 'Action Line.'"

Her face lights up and a smile flashes across her face when Sylvia Prozan speaks about these two most recent experiences and they obviously are much to be proud about. She answers questions regarding the trial in detail and has many personal anecdotes about the trial.

"The jury's verdict came in on a Sunday and I received a call at my home. Of course I raced down the hill at top speed to reach the court house in time. The news

retrospect would have been particularly brilliant. The defense lawyers at one point were considering putting Ms. Davis on the stand and asking her only one question. It was are you guilty? Ms. Davis would then have answered simply no. The prosecution in cross-examination can only ask questions pertaining to Ms. Davis's replies. How could they have cross-examined this one-word no answer?"

The conversation then turned to Ms. Prozan's consumer affairs program and the need for such programming. "Action

When questioned about her opinions concerning President Nixon's comments on the news media, Ms. Prozan stated, "There is no doubt that television newspeople have a tremendous amount of influence upon the public. However, I believe that this is why it is essential that we retain our professionalism. I always attempt to present an objective view of the news. News can lose its objectivity at many stages," she added. "From the reporter who originally covers the story, to the questions which the reporter asks,

"There is no doubt that television newspeople

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the public. I believe that this is why it is

essential that we retain our professionalism."



SYLVIA J. SIMMONS
American Civilization
Mortarboard 1955

effect, if any, a Barnard education has upon its alumnae. The articles will be interviews with Barnard alumnae who are prominent in their respective fields. They will focus on the rise to prominence and particular difficulties alumnae have encountered as women.

The interviewing process served the dual purpose of informing Barnard students what various alumnae have chosen for careers while also familiarizing alumnae with Barnard today and current topics of interest to Barnard students. Alumnae have been extremely interested in Barnard and willing to speak of their own careers. Most believe that a Barnard education has been a definite asset in their life and that both the college atmosphere and New York City was a positive influence.

This series was made possible by an Undergrad Winter Grant which provided for transportation costs and other incidental expenses.

"Is the core course about becoming a woman, deciding on a career, and various aspects of marriage and raising children still mandatory at Barnard? I remember reading about breast feeding your children and various other topics."

During January intersession BULLETIN spoke with Ms. Sylvia Simmons Prozan, a member of the Barnard class of 1955, a time in which the course she describes above was still given. Ms. Prozan lives in the California community of Hillsboro, near San Francisco.

Since graduation from Barnard, Sylvia Prozan has been involved in various aspects of the television news medium. She began her auspicious career for NBC by taking required tests in typing and shorthand, and an I.Q. test. "Imagine, I was told that my typing was marginal, but that my I.Q. was fine!" she reminisced.

Ms. Prozan explained that in the early fifties women were not actively involved in the television industry except as secretaries. She was personally told that a woman could not be a director or even a producer. She believes that the civil rights movement of the sixties was instrumental in opening the job market not only for blacks but also women.

"Women are currently involved in almost every aspect of the media. No longer are they relegated only to secretarial positions. Instead you find the competent women progressing and being given the opportunity to become newscasters," Ms. Prozan said. "I began



Sylvia Simmons Prozan speaks to BULLETIN reporter in her California home (photos by Mike Meltzer).

media had a time limit in which they had to enter the court room before it was closed and the decision announced. I made it in time and heard the decision of acquittal and was able to cover the scoop for NBC. I have many impressions of the trial and took copious notes. Someday, when I have more time, I hope to write a book on the trial."

Partially because of her excellent coverage of the Angela Davis trial, Ms. Prozan was offered the news position of anchorwoman for the eleven o'clock news in the San Jose area. She is the first woman ever offered this position. Ms. Prozan declined this opportunity in favor of taking a leave of absence to resume her educational studies. She is currently a second year law student at Bolt, at the University of California at Berkeley.

"Since I've been at Bolt, I've had a finer understanding of the trial proceedings. One tactic of Angela Davis's lawyers in

'Line' is more than a consumer affairs program," she explained. "It is an attempt to aid people in their problems which are often tied to the bureaucratic systems of this country. There is a great need for this type of television program. People with military problems, welfare problems, and even legal questions write into the station with all sorts of problems," Ms. Prozan said. "We try to help everyone. One case in particular comes to mind. A man had six of his children removed from his home and placed with foster families. He asked for our help. The proper authorities were contacted and we decided to do a six-part series on the situation. The end result was that five of the six children were returned to the father. The youngest child had been legally adopted by the foster parents and thus, remained with them."

"Law school has proved to be an invaluable experience for me. The expertise which I am acquiring will help me in such programs as 'Action Line' and hopefully my knowledge in public law will in the long run help others."

to the editing of the tape, even to the presentation of the newscaster and the story's place on the newscast. As you can imagine, there are even more examples."

As for the value of her experience at Barnard, Ms. Prozan said, "I believe that my career is partially attributable to attitudes which I found at Barnard. I was a student at Barnard when Millicent McIntosh was president. She was truly an outstanding woman. She instilled the idea that it was entirely feasible for women to have both a successful marriage and a career, that our options were not limited to either one or the other. This had a great effect upon me and President McIntosh was an excellent example of this philosophy." Ms. Prozan continued, "I developed my capabilities as an individual at Barnard and learned my limitations without the male factor of competition entering into it."

Ms. Prozan told BULLETIN that she originally applied to Barnard because, "I wanted to go to New York City and attend a good college. Barnard was perfect for my needs. Reflecting back I am sure that I would do it again." While working in Cleveland, Ms. Prozan obtained her master's degree from Case Western Reserve.

Shortly after college Ms. Prozan married. She and her husband, George, have four children, Michael, 14; Larry, 12; Annie, 8; and Rebecca, 2. Upon introducing us to her two daughters, both of whom look like their mother, Ms. Prozan told BULLETIN that "my children have enriched my life and they are all wonderful." She also admits freely that her career and subsequent success "would not have been possible without such an understanding husband." She continued, "My husband is a doctor and both of our careers have worked out beautifully. When I was covering the Angela Davis trial he often sat with the children. We are fortunate that everything has worked out so well."

The next article in this series will feature Henrietta Swope, an astronomer and a Barnard alumna.



Internships Provide On-the-Job Experience

by Sharon Schindler

The old question usually was "What did you do over your summer vacation?" However, for the past two years, since Barnard has gone on a 4-1-4 calendar, the question has been "What did you do over your winter vacation?"

For some students, January became a time to take advantage of the internship opportunities offered by the Placement Office at Barnard. The Summary Report for the Internship Program 1973-74 stated that there were 71 Alumnae (and friends of Alumnae) Proposals, 34 responses from alumnae interns and 16 actual interns.

Although sixteen does not seem like a very large number, Director of Placement Lynn Stephens noted that this was the first time an internship program had been attempted on such a scale. "We had to try once, to get things running, staffed. We left it up to the students to set up some of the programs or specific timing. Next time, we will try to definitely place people into the jobs."

Last year, another type of program was arranged. Freshman and sophomores were matched up with alumnae doctors and lawyers. It gave the students a chance to talk to people in their field of interest. There were fifty students involved, twenty-five pre-law and 25 pre-med.

"This year, we left the program entirely up to the alumnae. The meeting on the internships held in McIntosh in December was for everybody. It was for the purpose of explaining how applications were to be filled out...the procedural aspects."

Ms. Stephens stressed that these internships were not only in the metropolitan area, but from Virginia to California. BULLETIN interviewed some of the students who took part in the internships in various fields to see if they felt the program was a worthwhile venture.

Valerie Vastola, a junior, served as an intern with Deerfield Commons School in Carmichael, California. She first heard about the internship program during a special meeting held for the purpose of informing students of the job opportunities open to them during January. "I had to apply as if it were for a professional job, complete with a letter and a resume. At the meeting, we were shown files where we looked up positions in the fields we were interested in...the only problem was that the meeting was close to finals."

At Deerfield, Valerie taught in various classrooms and worked in the administration office. As she said, "It involved a lot more than teaching."

Deerfield, for children ages 5 through 12, was begun by Nina Bradbury. Ms. Bradbury, a Barnard graduate, has built the school around her own theories of education. Using the open classroom among other teaching methods, she tries to gear Deerfield's programs both to the very intelligent child and those children who may have learning problems in other, more traditional, public schools.

She felt her internship program was a very positive experience, though she did say that the success of an internship depends on an individual's own initiative, getting things started and setting up their own project. "The basic thing is when you leave school...this experience

gives you a tremendous perspective. It was an eye opener, to say the least."

Hillary Ronner, also a junior, worked as a research assistant at the Hospital for Special Surgery, Cornell University Medical College, under Dr. Adele Boskey. Ms. Ronner, a biology major, was interviewed by Dr. Boskey for the position in the Laboratory of Ultrastructural Biochemistry. Though her internship is over, Hillary will continue working there, throughout the semester, in a project involving bone research. She said that Dr. Boskey was especially pleased to have interns because it is difficult to find many capable people prepared to devote their time. Hillary has decided to continue due to her interest in the field. Besides, she pointed out, "What can you really accomplish in

merely two weeks?"

As a sophomore, Susan Charnelle also feels that her internship with McCall's magazine has provided her with valid experience. She, too, will continue to work, in a free-lance capacity, during the semester. As an intern, she worked under Jean Pascoe, editor of McCall's column called 'Right Now,' which contains household hints to suburban housewives. Interested in journalism, Susan felt that working on a magazine made her aware of the different forms of writing. "I had to gear myself to a certain audience, I don't mean Long Island...I mean Iowa, Texas, California. How you say it is more important than what you say...I was used to writing one way...for professors. I really had to adjust, and, at first, I thought I was compromising myself. One learns

that what might be timely to MS, is outrageous to the McCall's reader. The problem was that I didn't know my audience at first."

Susan thought the project was excellent, especially in the way it opened so many job opportunities. She did suggest, however, that the meeting to acquaint students with job openings not be held so close to the week of exams.

Vicki Leonard, sophomore, was one of two student chosen to participate in the internship program in Public Relations. Sponsored by the Women Executives in Public Relations, Vicki found out about it through the Public Relations department at Barnard. "We went to 11 different corporations and saw how they deal with their various publics." She also saw how a company must communicate

internally with employees as well as the general public.

"One of the companies we visited was Exxon. It was interesting and timely because of the energy crisis...we got to hear another side."

Vicki felt that the program was "very good." Also, "it was a lot of fun... we were meeting the top people of each company. Realistically, it was good because it doesn't hurt to have contacts when you're looking for a job."

She believes that this type of program helps one to learn more about a career. "There must really be some medium ground between going to a technical school and a liberal arts college. A college should prepare you in the sense that it should give you a realistic idea of what fields are open to you."

Lynn Stephens feels that such

(Continued on page 8)

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R.A.A. Plans Schedule

The Recreation and Athletic Association is sponsored by the Undergraduate Association with jurisdiction over athletic activities outside of the regular Physical Education Department program. R.A.A. aims at promoting an interest in healthful recreation, athletic proficiency, and good sportsmanship during college life.

There are currently eight active teams within the Association: basketball, volleyball, fencing, archery, tennis, swimming, bowling and softball. The basketball, volleyball and fencing teams have set up schedules of games or meets through April (see box for February schedule). The archery and tennis teams are arranging tentative schedules of spring meets. The bowling and softball teams are just getting organized and have not yet scheduled any events.

The eleven-woman swim team has three tentative meets this spring. They have been unable to schedule daily workouts, but have devised a plan in which each team member works out on her own four days a week.

The Barnard crew team, which is not a part of R.A.A., is now recruiting. Practices will be held Monday through Friday afternoons and, once the season begins, on Saturdays. Barnard will race against Yale, Penn, Princeton, Radcliffe, Williams

and Connecticut College. On May 11, the season will culminate with the Eastern Sprints in Middlefield, Conn. Women interested in joining the crew team should contact Lindsay Kartoz, x4969.

Representative of the R.A.A. teams, who may be contacted through the Barnard Physical Education Office are: basketball - Joy Beame and Jennifer Fox; volleyball - Yanick Chaumin; fencing - Linda Matsuuchi; archery - Marilyn Singer; tennis - Elizabeth Hickey; swim - Teresa Jankovic; bowling - Sheila Turner and Sharon Banks; softball - Caroline Post.

Yanick Chaumin, an officer of R.A.A. encourages Barnard students to join a team or to attend some of the events. "R.A.A. is funded by Undergrad with money that each student pays in an activities fee, so that all students are entitled to take part in the activities it sponsors. A student becomes a member of R.A.A. simply by joining one of the teams." The R.A.A. office is located on the second floor of the Barnard Hall Annex.

BULLETIN will print schedules of all R.A.A. events and would like to cover as many of the games or meets as possible. Students interested in reporting or photographing these events can come to the BULLETIN staff meetings on Thursdays from 1-3 p.m.

RAA—Semester Calendar

- 5:00 p.m. February 4 - Basketball vs. Seton Hall University (here)
- 3:30 p.m. February 15 - Ice Skating at Riverdale Rink
- 6:30 p.m. February 15 - Fencing versus Paterson (here)
- 7:00 p.m. February 19 - Volleyball Barnard vs. Pratt (here)
- 6:30 p.m. February 20 - Fencing vs. CUNY (here)
- 5:00 p.m. February 25 - Basketball vs. Kingsborough C.C. (here)
- 6:00 p.m. February 26 - Volleyball vs. Marymount College (here)
- 5:00 p.m. February 27 - Basketball vs. N.Y.U. (here)
- 7:00 p.m. February 27 - Fencing vs. F.D.U. (here)

Students interested in participating in a symposium on the American Military to be held at Brown University on March 7, 8 and 9 should contact Associate Dean of the Faculty Bruce Feld [104 Milbank, ext. 2660] as soon as possible. Registration, housing and most meals will be provided free and some travel reimbursement will be made. Two students will be selected.

An Urban Studies Society has been formed to provide a forum for students interested in various aspects of city life and urban management. The society will publish a newsletter bi-monthly. For further information contact Cynthia Serrano, ext. 5312. Eleanor Holmes Norton will be the second lecturer in the "Women in Urban Affairs" series. She is the Commissioner of Human Rights for New York City. The lecture will be held on Tuesday, February 5 at 4 p.m. in Lehman Auditorium, Altbuhl.

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'Strip Tease' . . .

(Continued from page 5)

Two." This proves to be a charming ballet-like mating of two tubes that resemble radar screeners. They flirt coyly with each other—one takes a peek when the other doesn't—but finally coordinate steps. This is set to music, as is the second skit, "Return of the Spring," which consists of two white gloved hands, and seems to depict a victory of one (spring) over the other (Winter). I found this one just a bit too

fragmentary; the exquisite fragility of the first skit borders here on the perishable. But Roger Mara, the puppeteer has rare imagination. There is a serenity and a child-like simplicity to his skits that makes us sit up and take note in a way we, accustomed as we are to doomed visions, do not expect.

The entire production can be seen in the James, Barnard Hall, on January 31 at noon and at 8 p.m., and on February 1 and 2 at 8. I recommend it heartily.

Interns . . .

(Continued from page 7)

internship programs are becoming a "more and more critical part of education." Interest in such programs is spreading. One reason may be that it offers an opportunity for an inside look into a profession. It also seems that knowing what one dislikes is just as important as what one likes in the business world. And, being aware of this before one graduates is important, especially as the job market gets smaller.

Barnard Literary Contests

Elizabeth Janeway Prize

This prize is offered annually by Elizabeth Janeway, distinguished novelist and short story writer, and Barnard graduate. Competition for the \$500 prize is open to all Barnard undergraduates, of whatever department or major.

The prize will be awarded at the discretion of a board of three judges, for that work in prose, fiction or non-fiction, "which gives the greatest evidence of creative imagination and sustained ability."

Each of the three judges, acting independently, is asked to designate his first, second, and third choice among the contestants. In the final reckoning, each first choice will count as three points, second choice as two points, and third as one point. The contestant with the highest number of points will be the winner. In any year, however, the judges may decline to designate choices if none of the work submitted seems to them good enough to deserve the prize. In that event, Mrs. Janeway and the English Department will determine how the prize money may be spent to encourage creative talent among undergraduate writers at Barnard.

Judges: The judges for this year's contest will be announced later.

Final Deadline: This year entries in the contest must be turned in on or before

Wednesday, March 20th, at the English Department Office, 417 Barnard Hall. As this deadline is final, students would be well advised to set a somewhat earlier deadline in order to forestall emergencies.

Rules: 1. Three copies of an entry are required. An original typescript and two copies are acceptable if both of the copies are clear and unsmudged.

2. Typescripts should, of course, be double-spaced, on one side only of standard 8 1/2" by 11" sheets.

Amy Loveman Prize

This annual prize has been established by friends and Barnard classmates of the late Amy Loveman, long-time editor of the Saturday Review and a key figure for many years in the Book-of-the-Month Club. The award of \$100 is for "the best original poem by a Barnard undergraduate." The competition is open to all undergraduates of whatever department or major.

The prize is awarded by a board of three judges, whose names will be announced later.

Entries in the contest must be submitted on or before Wednesday March 20, at the English Department Office, Room 417 Barnard Hall. It is suggested that each competitor submit more than one poem. There can be no fixed statement about the number of lines required; contestants may find it helpful to think of approximately 100 lines, but they should not hesitate to

4. Students must submit three separate sets of manuscripts (one set to be sent to each judge), each set labeled with her name and a list of the contents, and each securely enclosed in a manila folder or envelope. Do not use heavy binders, such as spring binders.

5. Not more than 50 typed pages of material may be submitted, whether of stories, essays, portion of novel, or any combination of these.

Copies of this notice may be obtained in Room 401 Barnard Hall.

submit fewer or more.

Three copies of each entry will be required. An original typescript and two copies will be acceptable if both of the copies are clear and unsmudged. Each separate poem must carry the writer's name. Pages must be numbered. Typescripts should be on one side only of standard eight and a half by eleven inch paper.

For each group of writings the student should provide three separate and complete sets of manuscripts (one set to be sent to each judge), each labeled with her name and a list of the contents, and each securely enclosed in a manila folder or envelope. Do not use heavy binders, such as spring binders.

Copies of this notice may be obtained in Room 401 Barnard Hall. After the announcement of the award, please call for your manuscripts at the English Department Office, 417 Barnard Hall.

The CATHOLIC STUDENT ORGANIZATION encompasses students at both Columbia and Barnard College. Our Program of Seminars is being expanded this semester and will include one group meeting in Barnard Hall, Room 405.

Faculty, Students and Staff Members are invited to participate.

I Introduction To The Psalms

Mondays, 5:30 P.M. - Schiff Room,
Earl Hall, Fr. Lerro, MA

III Contemporary Faith For Adults (continuation)

Tuesdays, 5:30 P.M. -
Meet in 110 Earl Hall
Fr. Lerro, M.A.

II Contemporary Readings In Jesus

Tuesdays, 5:30 P.M. -
405 Barnard Hall, Fr. Dinter, S.T.M.

IV The Gospel According To Mark (continuation)

Wednesdays, 5:30 P.M. -
Rm. 110, Earl Hall

WOMEN!

Sopranos and altos needed to sing in the

BARNARD-COLUMBIA CHORUS

Works to be sung include Bach's Cantata No. 4,
Haydn's Lord Nelson Mass, and compositions
of Ives, Bartok, and others.

Rehearsals: Thursdays, 6-8 p.m., 301 Ferris Booth Hall.